CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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	SECURITY INK	25X ²		
COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT NO.		
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The Aleksandrovska Hospital in Sofia

- 1. The Aleksandrovska Hospital in Sofia belongs to the Vülko Chevenkov Medical Academy. Professor Moskov is the head of both the hospital and the academy. His two deputies are Professor Pop Khristov for medical matters, and Professor Uzunov for administrative matters. The hospital department heads are members of the
- 2. Internal Bepartment No. 2 of the Aleksandrovska Hospital is headed by Professor Chilov. It has nine large and 10 small wards, with a total of about 120 beds. The Cancer Department gives only ambulatory treatment, according to the Schaul system. The department has seven or eight X-ray apparatus.
- 3. Surgical Department No. 1 is headed by Professor Kapitanov and has 95 beds. Surgical Department No. 2, headed by Professor Tomov, is located in a 2-story building which was built about five years ago. It has 160 to 170 beds.
- 4. The Eye Department has 30 to 35 beds. It is headed by Professor Pashev, who studied at Cambridge. The Pediatrics Department is headed by Professor Rachev. It is located in a 2-story building and has 100 beds.
- 5. The Ear, Nose, and Throat Department is headed by Professor Yankov and has 60 to 70 beds. In the building which houses the Skin Department, there is an institute for bacteriological and chemical research. Professor Popov, who studied in England where his son is now studying, heads the Skin Department.
- 6. The Neurological Department has 60 to 70 beds, the Psychiatric Department about 100 beds, and the Neuro-surgical Department 10. This entire section is headed by Professor Uzunov, and is located in one building.
- 7. The hospital also has the following independent institutes (all located in the same building):

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- a. Anatomy and Pathology: Institute, which makes experiments in histology and pathology according to Soviet methods and directs the work of all the laboratories at the hospital; it is headed by Professor Karadzhiev who performed the autopsy on Vasil Kolarov and other high ranking Bulgarians;
- b. Histology Institute, used by the students; and
- Biochemistry Institute; Professor Moskov heads the Forensic Medicine Department.
- 8. The Aleksandrovska Hospital has no Tuberculosis Department.

Other Hospitals in Sofia

- 9. The Maichin Dom (Matermity Home), which belongs to the Aleksandrovska Hospital, is located in a 3-story building not far from Georgi Dimitrov (formerly Maria Luisa) Street. It has 600 to 700 beds.
- 10. The ISUL (Institut za Spetsializatsiya i Usuvurshenstvuvane na Lekarite Kadri; Physiciansa Specialization Institute) Teaching Hospital, formerly known as the Rabotnicheska Bolnitsa (Workers Hospital) is located in a 3-story building near Sofia railway station. It has 150 to 500 beds. The three surgical departments have 160 beds, and the two internal diseases departments have about 120 beds.
- 11. The University Hospital (formerly the Varkoni Hospital) is located near the Ruski Pametnik (Soviet Memorial) in Sofia. It occupies a 3-story building and has 120 beds.
- 12. The Military Hospital is located in the vicinity of Aleksandrovska Hospital. It has all departments, including a Tuberculosis Department. The Neuropathic Department has 100 beds.

Hospitals in Ruse

- 13. Ruse has two hospitals to serve its 60,000 inhabitants:
 - a. The Durzhavna (State) Hospital, on the Danube, with the following departments: Two surgical departments, with 300 beds and 10 physicians; one internal department with 250 beds and about 16 physicians; a pediatric department with approximately 100 beds and five or six physicians; a department for infectious diseases with 100 beds and six physicians; an eye department with 15 to 20 beds and two doctors; a nose, ear, and throat department with 15 to 20 beds and two physicians; a neurological department with 40 to 50 beds and four physicians; and a tuberculosis department in a separate building with 70 to 80 beds and three physicians; this hospital needs an additional 30 physicians; and
 - b. The Gorodskaya Hospital, located at the end of Nikolaevska Street, with 350 to 360 beds; its internal department has 100 to 120 beds and six physicians; the pediatric department has 100 beds and three physicians.
- lh. In addition, Ruse is served by five clinics and one preventative medicine station.
- 15. Tuberculosis is common in Ruse, and the town has 10 anti-tuberculosis stations.

 About 20 percent of abdominal operations show evidence of tubercular peritonitis.

Pharmaceutical Industry

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- 16. Drugs required for the treatment of tuberculosis are available in sufficient quantitites, PAS (Para Amino Salicilate) in the form of pills produced locally from Soviet-made materials, and rimiphon (Izotonic acid hydrazite) of Soviet manufacture but with Bulgarian packing. In addition to penicillin and streptomycin, there is a Soviet antibiotic called Gramicidin, which is extremely efficacious, more so than any other antibiotic known in Bulgaria; however, it cannot be used for injections because of its toxic effects.
- 17. The pharmaceutical industry in Bulgaria is controlled by the DSAP (Durzhavno Sanitarno Aptechno Predpriyatie; State Pharmaceutical Agency). The following enterprises are subordinate to this institute:
 - a. Pharmaceutical factory on Zdanov Street near the Makedonia Movie Theater in Sofia; this factory produces Biochemo-Ferin and Arsen-Feratol;
 - b. A surgical instrument factory on Nishka Street (old name) in Sofia; and
 - c. The Chirurgia Factory, a former German enterprise which is now Bulgarian-Soviet property, located on Karnigrad Street in Sofia; this factory produces the best medical instruments in Bulgaria, including small K-ray apparatus, instruments for measuring blood pressure, operating tables, sterilizers, etc.
- 18. The Bacteriological and Sera Institute (Bakteriologichen in Serologichen Institut) is located on Moskovska Street in Sofia. Professor Markov, head of the institute, examines all sera, both local and imported products. Work is being carried out to obtain a non-pathological culture of Streptococcus Aureus. Experiments on the synthesis of pseudo-organic matter from inorganic material is in progress in accordance with the work of the Soviet biochemist Lepenshinskaya.
- 19. The Tsentralen Institut za Narodno Zdravie (Central Institute of Public Health), located on General Zaymov Street near the Levski Movie Theater, is the central institute for the production of all vaccines and sera, including organic preparations such as anti-tetanus, diphtheria, typhoid, paratyphoid, entuitis, enterit, and BCG. In 1952, the institute started the production of an antibody for snake venom, which was to be exported mainly to Poland. The test of the antibody showed, however, that it does not contain as much as 1,000 international units per dose, instead of the minimum 3,000 required. The institute also produces penicillin cintment. This institute is "considered secret" and employs officials of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Health.

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